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ruinous to the belligerents, and repugnant even to the military leaders." (*Contemporary Review*, November, 1898.)

There is now offered to Europe a golden opportunity of inaugurating an international policy which shall be consistent with humanity and justice, with the laws of God and the welfare of man. May the coming Conference on the proposals of the Tsar of Russia open a new era in the history of civilization; and may the men and women of England be found amongst the warmest advocates and the most earnest supporters of a policy of peace and righteousness! Has not the time come when Christian ministers should have the courage to maintain that the principles of Christianity are applicable to the whole of life, and should labor to bring our international relationships under its scope and to test our foreign policy by its light?

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

### **Text of the Arbitration Treaty between the Kingdom of Italy and the Argentine Republic.**

We give herewith the text of the arbitration treaty between Italy and the Argentine Republic, which was signed at Rome on the 23d of July, 1898. This treaty is the first of its kind ever made. We have taken the text from the French translation of the treaty. It consists of fourteen articles, and is as follows:

Art. I. The high contracting parties hereby bind themselves to submit to the decision of arbitration all the disputes, whatever may be their nature or cause, which may arise between the said parties, when such cannot be adjusted in a friendly way by the ordinary course of diplomacy. This provision for arbitration shall extend even over disputes which may have arisen prior to the negotiation of this treaty.

Art. II. In case of necessity, the parties shall make a special convention to determine the object of the litigation, the scope of the powers of the arbitrators, and any other matters having reference to procedure.

In default of such a convention, the tribunal under the instruction of the parties shall determine the points of law and of fact which must be decided in order to adjust the dispute. In default of a convention, or in case the point in question has not been foreseen, the following rules shall be observed:

Art. III. The tribunal shall be composed of three judges. Each of the states shall appoint one. The two arbitrators shall choose the third. If they fail to agree in a choice, the third arbitrator shall be chosen by the head of a third state, to be named. If the parties shall not agree upon the head of the state to be named, the President of the Swiss Confederation and the King of Sweden and Norway shall be asked in turn to name the third arbitrator.

The third arbitrator thus chosen shall be president of the tribunal. The same person cannot be named as third arbitrator more than once in succession.

The arbitrators cannot be citizens of the contracting states nor reside, nor have homes in their territories. They must have no interest in the question which constitutes the ground for the arbitration.

Art. IV. If an arbitrator, for any reason whatever,

cannot perform, or continue in, the office of arbitrator to which he has been named, his place shall be filled according to the same procedure used in his nomination.

Art. V. In default of a special agreement between the parties, the tribunal shall designate the time and the place of the meeting, outside of the territories of the contracting states, and shall choose the language which shall be employed. It shall determine the methods of procedure, the forms and the delays to be observed by the parties, the procedures to be followed, and in general, it shall adopt all the measures which it shall judge necessary for its action, and suitable for the solving of all the difficulties of procedure which may arise in the course of the discussion.

The parties, on their part, pledge themselves to put at the disposal of the arbitrators all the means of information within their power.

Art. VI. An agent of each of the parties shall be present at the sittings, and he shall represent his government in all matters pertaining to the arbitration.

Art. VII. The tribunal shall be competent to decide upon the regularity of its constitution, the validity of the compromise and its interpretation.

Art. VIII. The tribunal shall render its decisions according to the principles of international law, unless the compromise provides for the application of special rules, and authorizes the arbitrators to render their decision as friendly counselors.

Art. IX. Unless provision is made to the contrary, the decisions of the tribunal shall be made by a majority vote of the arbitrators.

Art. X. The judgment rendered shall decide definitely every point of the dispute. Two copies of it shall be drawn up and signed by all the arbitrators. If one of the arbitrators refuses to sign, a note of the refusal shall be made in the judgment, which shall go into effect, if it bears the signature of a majority of the arbitrators. The judgment shall not contain any counter-arguments. Each of the parties shall be notified of the judgment by its representative before the tribunal.

Art. XI. Each of the parties shall bear its own expenses and one-half of the expenses of the arbitral tribunal.

Art. XII. The judgment, legally pronounced, shall settle, within the limits of its applicability, the matters in dispute between the parties. It shall indicate the limit of time within which it is to be executed. The tribunal shall have the power to settle any questions which shall arise as to the execution of the decree.

Art. XIII. There shall be no appeal from the judgment, and its execution shall be confided to the honor of the nations signing this treaty.

The revision of the judgment before the same tribunal which has pronounced it, may be asked for before the execution of the sentence: First, if the judgment has been based upon a false or erroneous document; second, if the decision in whole or in part has resulted from an error of fact, positive or negative, resulting from the acts or documents of the trial.

Art. XIV. This treaty shall continue in force for a period of ten years from the exchange of ratifications. If the treaty is not denounced six months before the date of its expiration, it shall be understood that it is renewed for a new period of ten years, and so thereafter.